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9th Class English Solved Notes Unit 7

Unit-7: The Sultan Ahmad Mosque Solved Notes

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Unit 7

SULTAN AHMAD MASJID (مسجد سلطان احمد)

Learning Outcomes: تعلیمی ماحاصل

By the end of this unit students will:

- know about the historical places around the world.
- know about the Blue Masjid (Istanbul-Turkey)
- appreciate Muslim architecture
- describe any monument in their own words
- utilize the dictionary skills, thesaurus skills
- recognize varying positions of adverbs in sentences

اس یونٹ کے اختتام تک طلباء
پوری دنیا میں تاریخی مقامات کے بارے میں جان سکیں گے۔
نئی مسجد (استنبول، ترکی) کے بارے میں جان سکیں گے۔
مسلم فن تعمیر کو سراہ سکیں گے۔
کسی بھی یادگار کو اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کر سکیں گے۔
ڈکشنری و تھیسارس کی مہارت استعمال میں لائیں گے۔
جملوں میں متعلق فعل کا تغیر مقام پہچان سکیں گے۔

Pre-reading

- Name some of the historical places in Pakistan.

Ans. Khyber Pass, Lahore Fort, Minar-e-Pakistan, Mazar-e-Quaid, Hiran Minar, Lahore Museum etc.

- Tell the names of some important Masjid in Pakistan.

Ans. Badshahi Masjid, Faisal Masjid, Wazir Khan Masjid etc.

- What do you know about Turkey?

Ans. Turkey is an Islamic Republic. It is situated in western Asia. Its official language is Turkish. اس کے بارے میں آپ کیا جانتے ہیں؟
پاکستان میں چند تاریخی مقامات کے نام بتائیں۔
پاکستان میں کچھ اہم مساجد کے نام بتائیں۔
ترکی کے بارے میں آپ کیا جانتے ہیں؟
ترکی اسلامی جمہوریہ ہے۔ یہ مغربی ایشیا میں واقع ہے۔ اس کی سرکاری زبان ترکی ہے۔

For the Teacher

- Conduct pre-reading activity to arouse students' interest in the lesson.

سبق میں طلباء کی دلچسپی پیدا کرنے کے لئے قبل از مطالعہ سرگرمی منعقد کرائیں۔

TEXT

1. The Sultan Ahmad Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world. It is also known as Blue Masjid because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior. Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey and the capital of Ottoman Empire from 1453 to 1923, it has become the most popular tourist attraction.

سلطان احمد مسجد دنیا کی سب سے زیادہ متاثر کن یادگاروں میں سے ہے۔ یہ نئی ٹائلوں جو اس کے اندر کو سجاتی ہیں ان کی وجہ سے نئی مسجد کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔ استنبول میں واقع جو کہ ترکی کا سب سے بڑا شہر ہے اور 1453 سے 1923 تک سلطنت عثمانیہ کا دارالخلافہ بھی رہا ہے یہ سیاحوں کی کشش کے لئے سب سے زیادہ ہر دلعزیز ہو چکی ہے۔

Who started the construction of the Blue Masjid?

Ans. Sultan Ahmad 1 started its construction.

نئی مسجد کی تعمیر کس نے شروع کی؟
اس مسجد کی تعمیر سلطان احمد اول نے شروع کی۔

Words

Synonyms مترادفات

Antonyms متضاد

Impressive(adj)	/im'pres.ɪv/	امپریس	remarkable, exciting	متاثر کن	ordinary	معمولی
Monument(n)	/'mɒn.ju.mənt/	مانومنٹ	memorial, testament	یادگار	modern	جدید
Known(adj)	/'nəʊ/	نوں	famous, recognized	مشہور	unknown	غیر معروف
Embellish(v)	/im'bel.ɪʃ/	ایمبلیش	beautify, decorate	سجانا، خوبصورت بنانا	spoil	خراب کرنا
Interior(adj)	/in'tɪə.ri.ər/	اتھیریئر	inner, inside	اندرون	exterior	بیرون
Situated(v)	/in'tɪə.ri.ər/	سجھ لٹھ	locate, seat, station	واقع ہونا	vanished	غائب
Popular(adj)	/'pɒp.ju.lər/	پاپولر	well-known, well-liked	ہر دلعزیز	infamous	غیر معروف
Tourist(n)	/'tuə.rɪst/	ٹواریسٹ	tripper, voyager	زائر	local	مقامی
Attraction(n)	/'ə'træk.ʃən/	اتریکشن	appeal, charm	کشش	repulsion	نفرت

Sultan Ahmad Masjid

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Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

1. Simple English: Sultan Ahmad Masjid is one of the most famous and prominent historical buildings in the world. Blue tiles have been used to decorate its inner part. That is why; it is also called the Blue Masjid. It is situated in Istanbul which is the largest city in Turkey. It has also been the capital of the Ottoman Empire from 1453 - 1923. The Sultan Ahmad Masjid or the Blue Masjid has become very popular with the tourists for its beauty and charm.

2. It was constructed تعمیر between 1609 and 1616, during the rule حکومت of Ahmad I. As was the custom, this Masjid like other Masajid of the time, comprises مشمول a tomb مقبرہ of the founder بانی, a madrassah and a hospice مسافر خانہ، سرائے.

یہ (مسجد) احمد اول کے دور حکومت میں 1609 اور 1616 کے درمیان تعمیر ہوئی تھی۔ جس طرح کہ رواج تھا اس دور کی دوسری مساجد کی طرح یہ مسجد بھی اپنے بانی کے مقبرے، ایک مدرسے اور سرائے پر مشتمل ہے۔

Words	Synonyms	متضادات	Antonyms
Constructed (v) /kən'strakt/	built, erected	تعمیر کی گئی	demolish
Rule (n) /ru:l/	reign, period of government	دور حکومت	powerless
Custom (n) /'kʌs.təm/	tradition, practice	رسم و رواج	nonconvention
Comprises (v) /kəm'praɪz/	consist of, possesses	مشمول ہوتا	deform
Tomb (n) /tu:m/	mausoleum, gravestone	مقبرہ	last
Founder (n) /'faʊn.dər/	pioneer, establisher	بانی	residence
Hospice (n) /'hɒs.pɪs/	inn, station	مسافر خانہ، سرائے	

2. Simple English: The author says that Sultan Ahmad Masjid was constructed between 1609 and 1616. Ahmad I constructed it during his reign. In that age, it was a practice to construct the tomb of its creator, a school for religious education and a resting place or inn for the travellers adjacent to the Masjid. This custom was observed and these three things were also built in Sultan Ahmad Masjid.

3. The construction تعمیر of the Masjid started in 1609. The royal شاہی architect ماہر تعمیرات Sedefhar Mehmet Aga was appointed تعمین by the Sultan as in-charge of the project (منسوب). The opening افتتاحی ceremon رسم was held in 1616. Unfortunately بد قسمتی, the Sultan could not see the completion تکمیل of the Masjid in his life. It was completed in the reign (دور حکومت) of his successor جانشین Mustafa I.

مسجد کی تعمیر 1609 میں شروع ہوئی۔ سلطان نے شاہی ماہر تعمیرات صدف ہار آغا کو منصوبے کا انچارج مقرر کیا۔ افتتاحی رسم 1616 میں منعقد ہوئی۔ بد قسمتی سے سلطان اپنی زندگی میں مسجد کی تکمیل نہ دیکھ سکا۔ یہ اس کے جانشین مصطفیٰ اول کے دور حکومت میں مکمل ہوئی۔

In whose reign the construction was completed?
Ans. The construction was completed in the reign of Mustafa 1.

کس کے دور حکومت میں تعمیر مکمل ہوئی؟
تعمیر مصطفیٰ اول کے دور حکومت میں مکمل ہوئی۔

Words	Synonyms	متضادات	Antonyms
Construction (n) /kən'strʌk.ʃən/	building, erection	تعمیر	dismantle
Royal (adj) /'rɔɪ.əl/	imperial, kingly	شاہی	slavish
Appointed (v) /ə'pɔɪnt/	deputed, ordered	مقرر کرنا	dismiss
Ceremony (n) /ser.i'məʊ.n/	function, ritual	رسم و عقیقہ	informal
Project (n) /prɒdʒ.ekt/	plan, scheme	منسوب	
Held (v) /held/	conducted, arranged	منعقد ہونا	postpone
Unfortunately (adj) /ʌn'fɔ:tʃən.ət.li/	unluckily	بد قسمتی سے	fortunately
Completion (n) /kəm'pli:ʃən/	construction	تکمیل	beginning
Reign (n) /rein/	rules, power	دور حکومت	slavery

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Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

Successor (adj) /sək'ses.ər/

کسییر follower

پیش رو predecessor جانشین

3. Simple English: The author says that Ahmad 1 appointed the royal architect as the supervisor and in-charge of the plan of construction of the Masjid. Thus the work of construction was under the supervision of Sedefhar Mehmet Aga. The inauguration was held in 1616. Unluckily, the Masjid could not be completely constructed during the life of the Sultan. His heir Mustafa 1 completed the Masjid.

4. Blue Masjid reflects the architectural style of both Ottoman Masjid and Byzantine Church. Hagia Sophia, a Masjid, one of the wonders of Muslim architecture, was also kept in view as a model. Blue Masjid even today is considered unmatched in splendour, majesty, and size.

نیک مسجد، عثمانیہ مسجد اور بازنطینی چرچ دونوں کے فن تعمیر کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ ایک مسجد آیا صوفیہ جو کہ مسلم فن تعمیر کے عجائبات میں سے تھی اسے بھی بطور نمونہ سامنے رکھا گیا۔ آج بھی نیلی مسجد عظمت، جاہ و جلال اور جسامت میں لامتناہی خیال کی جاتی ہے

Words

Synonyms مترادفات

Antonyms متضاد

Reflect (v)	/rɪ'flekt/	display, exhibit	منکس کرنا	conceal	چھپانا
Architectural(adv)	/,ɑː.kɪ'tek.tʃər.əl/	building and design	تعمیر، نمونہ	artlessness	سادگی
Design (v)	/di'zain/	form, pattern, shape	نمونہ	disfigure	لگاڑنا
Attain (v)	/ə'tein/	acquire, gain	حاصل کرنا	lose	کھودینا
Development(n)	/di'vel.əp.mənt/	progress, work	ترقی	backwardness	تذلی
Wonder (v)	/'wʌn.dər/	marvel, miracle	عجوبہ	common	عام
Architecture(n)	/,ɑː.kɪ.tek.tʃər/	art of construction	فن تعمیر	artless	مضموم
Model (n)	/'mɒd.əl/	design, sample	نمونہ	factual	حقیقی
Consider (v)	/kən'sid.ər/	regard as, deem	خیال کیا جاتا ہے	reject	رد ہونا
Unmatched (adj)	/ʌn'mætʃt/	unique, matchless	لامتناہی	similar	ایسی جیسا
Splendour (adj)	/'splen.dər/	glory, pomp, majesty	شان و شوکت	simplicity	سادگی
Majesty (adj)	/'mædʒ.ə.sti/	nobility, splendour	جاہ و جلال	modesty	انکساری

4. Simple English: In that period, the Ottoman Masjids and Byzantine Church were considered the best construction models. The Blue Masjid contains the qualities of both two buildings. The Masjid Hagia Sofia was also considered one of the miracles of construction. Thus the pattern of that Masjid was also kept in view while building the Sultan Ahmad Masjid. Even today, the Blue Masjid is considered unique and unparalleled in its beauty, grandeur, size and charm.

5. The Masjid has a spacious forecourt surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade. It has ablution facilities on both sides. In the centre there is a fountain which is rather small in contrast with the magnitude of the courtyard. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side. This side was meant for the Sultan alone. The chain was put there, so that the Sultan had to lower his head every time he entered the court. It was the symbolic gesture, to ensure the humility of the ruler in the face of the divine.

مسجد کا سامنے کا صحن کشادہ ہے جو مسلسل محرابی بارہ درزی سے گھرا ہوا ہے۔ اس کے دونوں طرف وضو کی سہولتیں ہیں۔ درمیان میں ایک فوارہ ہے جو صحن کی وسعت کے مقابلہ قدرے چھوٹا ہے۔ مغربی جانب احاطے میں داغی کے اوپر کی جانب ایک بہت بڑی لوہے کی زنجیر لگتی ہے۔ یہ پہلو صرف سلطان کے لئے مخصوص تھا۔ وہاں زنجیر اس لئے لگائی گئی تھی تاکہ جب بھی بادشاہ صحن میں داخل ہو تو اپنا سر جھکانا پڑے۔ یہ علامتی اشارہ بھی تھا جو کہ خدا کے سامنے حکمران کی انکساری یعنی بتاتا تھا۔

For what purpose does a heavy iron chain hang there?

Ans. See answer to question three in the exercise.

لوہے کی بڑی زنجیر وہاں کیوں لگی ہوئی ہے؟
مشق میں سوال نمبر تین کا جواب دیکھیں۔

Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

5. Simple English: There is a very vast outer court of the Masjid. An arched walkway is surrounding the court. Sports for observing ablution are installed on its both sides. A small fountain plays in the center of the spacious courtyard. This fountain presents a fine contrast to the vastness of the courtyard. A heavy iron chain was hanging in the inner part of the western gate. That gate was specified for the Sultan only. The chain was hung there under a special purpose. Whenever the king entered the Masjid through that gate, he had to bend his head so that he might not get hit by the chain. It also served the purpose of showing Sultan's humility before Allah.

6. The interior اندرون of the Masjid at the lower نیچے level is lined خط کشیدہ with more than 20,000 hand made ceramic گری tiles in more than 50 different tunip لالہ designs نمونے. At gallery level, the design becomes flamboyant جاذب نظر with representation استحضار of flowers, fruit and cypresses سرو، صنوبر.

6. Simple English: The author says that the inner part and lower walls of the Masjid are lined with hand-made ceramic tiles. The number of these tiles is more than twenty

thousand. They are made in more than fifty tulip designs. The designs become very colourful and charming at the gallery level. Here the tiles show the design of flowers, fruit and cypresses.

7. The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint. More than 200 stained glass windows with intricate designs allow natural light to brighten up its interior and the chandeliers further illuminate it with their glow. The decorations include A'yat from the Holy Quran. The floors are covered with carpets.

اندرون کا بالائی حصہ نیلے رنگ سے سجا ہوا ہے۔ سو سے زیادہ شیشے کی رنگ دار کھڑکیاں جن پر مصور کن ڈیزائن بنے ہوئے ہیں اس کے اندرون کو چمکانے کے لئے قدرتی روشنی کو اندر آنے دیتی ہے۔ اور فانوس اپنی دھم سے اس کو مزید منور کر دیتے ہیں۔ سجاوٹ میں قرآن مجید کی آیات شامل ہیں۔ فرش قالین سے ڈھکے ہوئے ہیں۔

Words	Synonyms مترادفات	Antonyms متضاد
Adorned(adj) /ə'dɔ:n/	decorated, bedecked	spoiled حراب
Stained (v) /steɪn/	coloured, colourful	colourless بے رنگ
Intricate(adj) /'ɪn.trɪ.kət/	complex, difficult	simple سادہ
Design (n) /dɪ'zain/	pattern, style, model	shapeless بے شکل
Allow (v) /ə'laʊ/	permit	forbid منع کرنا
Brighten (v) /'braɪ.tən/	illuminate	bedim مدھم کرنا
Illuminate(v) /'ɪluː.mɪ.neɪt/	brighten, enlighten	darken تاریک
Glow (n) /gləʊ/	light, brilliance	greyness سرخسہ پن
Include (v) /ɪn'klud/	involve, encompass	exclude خارج کرنا
Decoration(n) /,dek.ə'reɪ.ʃn/	adornment, trimming	gloomy اداس

7. Simple English: Blue paint is decorating the inner side of the Masjid. There are more than two hundred glass windows. Various elaborate designs are printed on those windows. The designs are so superb that they let the natural light come in and brighten up its interior. Chandeliers also hang with the ceiling. They also brighten up the Masjid with their bright light. A'yat of the Holy Quran are written on the walls. They also enhance the beauty of the Masjid. All the floors are covered with beautiful carpets.

8. The most important element in the interior of the masjid is the mehrab, which is made of finely carved marble. To the right of the mehrab is a richly decorated pulpit. The masjid is so designed that even when it is most crowded, everyone in the Masjid can hear and see the Imam.

مسجد کے اندرون میں سب سے زیادہ اہم عنصر محراب ہے جو عمدگی سے کندہ کیے ہوئے سنگ مرمر سے بنا ہوا ہے۔ محراب کے دائیں طرف شاندار طریقہ سے سجا ہوا منبر ہے۔ مسجد اس طریقہ سے بنی ہوئی ہے کہ جب یہ پرہجوم بھی ہو تب بھی مسجد میں ہر شخص امام کو سن اور دیکھ سکتا ہے۔

Words	Synonyms مترادفات	Antonyms متضاد
Element (n) /'el.i.mənt/	component, feature, part	whole مکمل
Finely (adj) /'faɪ.ni/	elegantly, nicely	poorly محددے پن سے
Carved (adj) /kɑ:v/	imprinted, engraved	efface مٹانا
Richly (adj) /'rɪtʃ.li/	elegantly, expensively	awfully بد نما
Decorated (v) /'dek.ə.reɪt/	beautified, embellished	spoiled خراب کیا ہوا

8. Simple English: The author says that the most important thing in the inner side of the masjid is the mehrab. It is made of marble covered with decoration. A beautiful pulpit (lecture stand) is built on the right side of the mehrab. The design of the masjid is very superb. The design is so wonderful that people sitting anywhere in the masjid can easily see and listen to the sermon of the Imam.

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Textbook-9 (Complete Solution)

9. The royal شاهی room is situated واقع at the south east corner. It has its own pulpit that used to be decorated with jade پیشم and roses.

Where is royal room situated?

Ans. Royal room is situated at the south east corner.

شاهی حجرہ جنوبی مشرقی کونے میں واقع ہے اس کا اپنا منبر ہے جو کہ پیشم اور گلاب سے آراستہ کیا جاتا تھا۔

شاهی حجرہ کہاں واقع ہے؟
شاهی حجرہ جنوبی مشرقی کونے میں واقع ہے۔

Words

Synonyms مترادفات

Antonyms متضاد

Royal (adj) /'rɔɪ.əl/ رائل imperial, kingly
Situating (v) /'sit.ju.ə.ti/ پر رکھنا located, placed
Jade (n) /dʒeɪd/ پیشم a precious stone

modest متواضع
blackstone سیاہ پتھر

9. Simple English: That there is also a royal room in it which is situated at the south east corner. A separate pulpit is built in it. It was then embellished with jade and rose for the presence of the king.

10. The Blue Masjid has six minarets. Four minarets stand one each at four the corner of the masjid. Each of these pencil shaped minarets has three balconies بالا خانے, while the other two at the end of the forecourt محراب have only two balconies.

سبکی مسجد کے چھ مینار ہیں چار مینار مسجد کے ہر چار کونوں میں ہیں۔ پستل نما ہر مینار پر تین بالا خانے ہیں جب کہ دوسرے دو جو سامنے کے صحن کے آخر پر ہیں ان میں صرف دو بالا خانے ہیں۔

10. Simple English: That there are six minarets of the Blue Masjid. Four minarets have been constructed at four corners of the Masjid and two at the front end of the forecourt. Each of these minarets are pencil shaped. Each of the forecourt minaret has two balconies whereas each of the rest four minarets has three balconies.

11. In the evening, a large number of tourists زارین and Turks gather in the park facing سامنے the masjid to hear the call آذان to the evening Namaz. The masjid is flooded بھرپور with lights and so are the hearts of the believers مومنین with divine الہام love. Though much has been lost of the Blue Masjid over the years yet it has not lost the love of its visitors. The masjid is still one of the most frequently بکثرت visited monuments یادگار of the world.

شام کو ساحلوں اور ترکوں کی کثیر تعداد شام کی نماز (مغرب کی نماز) کی آذان سننے کے لئے مسجد کے سامنے پارک میں جمع ہو جاتی ہے۔ مسجد روشنیوں سے بھر جاتی ہے اور اس طرح مومنین کے دل الہامی محبت سے بھر جاتے ہیں۔ اگرچہ سالہا سال میں سبکی مسجد کا بہت کچھ لوٹ گیا ہے تاہم اس کے زائرین کی محبت کم نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ مسجد اب بھی دنیا کی بکثرت دیکھی جانے والی یادگار کے طور پر قائم ہے۔

Words

Synonyms مترادفات

Antonyms متضاد

Tourists (n) /'tuə.rɪst/ ٹورسٹس visitors, travellers
Facing (adj) /feɪs/ سامنے in front of
Flooded (adj) /flʌd/ لٹاؤ filled, in abundance
Believers (n) /bɪ'liː.vər/ بی لی ورز who believe in Allah
Divine (adj) /dɪ'vaɪn/ ڈی وائن Celestial, heavenly
Visitors (n) /'vɪz.ɪ.tər/ وزی ٹرز tourists, travellers
Remain (v) /rɪ'meɪn/ رہی مین stand, exist
Frequently (adv) /fri'kwent/ فری کویٹلی haunted, resorted
Monument (n) /'mɒn.ju.mənt/ مائونمنٹ record, token

local زائرین/سیاح
back سامنے
empty بکثرت ہونا
disbeliever مومنین
earthly الہامی
local زائرین
vanish موجود رہنا
rarely اکثر، متعدد
modern یادگار

11. Simple English: A number of visitors and Turks assemble in the park in front of the masjid in the evening. They listen to the call for Maghrib Namaz attentively. Then the masjid is filled with lights. The hearts of the believers who gather there are also filled with divine light and heavenly love. The changes in time have spoilt the beauty of the

masjid very much. A lot of its valuable assets have been lost yet its love in the people has not been lost. So, it still enjoys the position of being one of the loveliest places of the world. The visitors visit it again and again.

Theme: موضوع/نقش مضمون

The theme of the unit is to highlight the significance of Islamic architecture. The world of Islam has a splendid heritage of art and architecture in which they excelled throughout the history. Masjids have always been the prominent feature of Islamic architecture. The essay not only highlights the glory of Sultan Masjid but also throws light on the skill and ability of the architects of the time.

یونٹ کا موضوع اسلامی فن تعمیر کی اہمیت اجاگر کرتا ہے۔ اسلامی دنیا کے فن اور فن تعمیر کا شاندار ورثہ ہے جن میں وہ پوری تاریخ میں سبقت لے گئے ہیں۔ مساجد ہمیشہ سے ہی اسلامی فن تعمیر کا نمایاں خدوخال رہی ہیں۔ مضمون نہ صرف سلطان مسجد کی شان و شوکت اجاگر کرتا ہے بلکہ اس دور کے ہنر اور ماہرین تعمیر کی قابلیت پر بھی روشنی ڈالتا ہے۔

Glossary:

Impressive	خاص، متاثر کن	remarkable	رنگازنگ	Flamboyant	رنگازنگ	colourful, bright
Embellish	سجانا	decorate	دیکھا جانا، زیارت کرنا	Frequented	سجا ہوا	visited
Interior	اندرون	inside	منتخب کیا، متعین کیا	Adorned	انتخاب کیا، متعین کیا	decorated
Carved	کندہ کیا ہوا	imprinted	an inn, a short living place for travellers	Appointed	انتخاب کیا، متعین کیا	selected
Hospice	سرائے، مسافر خانہ	an inn, a short living place for travellers				
Frequented	زیارت کرنا	visited				

Oral Activity:

Form groups and discuss the following.

■ What makes the Blue Masjid famous in the world?

Ans. The design, structure, carving, decoration and spaciousness make the Blue Masjid famous in the world.

■ Which feature of the masjid does appeal to you the most and why?

Ans. Carving and design of the masjid appeal to me the most. It is because they are unique.

Prepare a class presentation on "Role of Masjid" in Islamic culture.

Comprehension:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Sultan Ahmad Masjid also known as Blue Masjid?

Ans. It is also known as Blue Masjid. It is because of the blue tiles that embellish its interior.

2. Who was appointed as the architect of the masjid?

Ans. The royal architect Sedefhar Mehmat Aga was appointed the architect of the Masjid.

3. Why was a heavy iron chain hung at the entrance of the court?

Ans. The heavy chain made Sultan lower his head every time he entered the court. It indicated humility of the ruler in the face of the divine.

ہماری زنجیر کی وجہ سے جب بھی سلطان دربار میں داخل ہوتا وہ اپنا سر جھکا لیتا۔ یہ خدائی موجودگی میں اس کی انکساری ظاہر کرتی تھی۔

4. How does the interior of the masjid look?

Ans. The interior at the lower level is lined with more than 20,000 hand made ceramic tiles in more than 50 different tulip designs. At gallery, there are designs of flowers, fruit and cypresses. The upper level is adorned with blue paint. Two hundred glass windows and chandeliers illuminate it. Most important is the mehrab finely carved with marble. اندرون کی چمکی سطح گل لالہ کے پچاس مختلف نمونوں میں ہیں ہزار سے زائد دستی کوزہ گری ٹائل سے خط کشیدہ ہے گیلری میں پھولوں، پھلوں اور سرو کے نمونے ہیں۔ بالائی حصہ نیلے رنگ سے سجا ہوا ہے۔ دو سو سے زیادہ شیشے کی کھڑکیاں اور فانوس اس کو چمکاتے ہیں۔ سب سے اہم محراب ہے جو سنگ مرمر سے عمدگی سے کندہ کیا گیا ہے۔

5. Why do you think madrasa and hospice was a part of the masjid?

Ans. It was custom at that time to build Masjid which comprised a tomb of the founder, a madrasa and a hospice. So, they were considered the parts of the masjid. آپ کے خیال میں مدرسہ اور سرائے مسجد کا حصہ کیوں ہیں؟

اس وقت رواج تھا کہ مسجد کی تعمیر اس کے بانی کے مقبرے، مدرسہ اور سرائے پر مشتمل ہوتی تھی۔ اس لئے ان کو مسجد کا حصہ خیال کیا جاتا تھا۔

7. Who constructed Masjid Sophia?

Ans. In the beginning, this building was constructed as a church between 532-537 by the Byzantine Emperor. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks under Sultan Mehmet II conquered Constantinople. He converted the building into a Masjid. He added mehrab and four minarets to it. It was closed for public for four years in 1931 and was re-opened in 1935 as a museum. مسجد صوفیہ کس نے تعمیر کی؟

ابتداء میں بازنطینی شہزادے نے 532-537 عیسوی کے درمیان بطور چرچ یہ عمارت تعمیر کرائی 1453 میں سلطان محمد دوم کی سربراہی میں عثمانی ترکوں نے قسطنطنیہ کو فتح کیا۔ اس نے اس عمارت کو مسجد میں بدل دیا۔ اس پر محراب اور میناروں کا اضافہ کر دیا۔ 1931 میں اسے چار سال تک حوام کے لئے بند کر دیا گیا اور 1935 میں اسے بطور میوزیم دوبارہ کھولا گیا۔

Vocabulary:

A. Consult a thesaurus and find out the synonyms of the following words.

embellish, integrate, splendour, majesty, illuminate

1. Embellish: سجانا decorate
2. Intergrate: ملانا harmonise, unite
3. Splendour: شان و شوکت glory
4. Majesty: جاہ و جلال grandeur, sublimity
5. Illuminate: چمکانا brighten, light up

B. Circle the correct antonyms from the given choices of the underlined words.

1. The Sultan Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world.

- a. ugly b. unimpressive c. remarkable

2. Situated in Istanbul, the largest city in Turkey.

- a. smallest b. greatest c. populated

3. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side.

- a. big b. bold c. light

4. The upper level of the interior is adorned with blue paint.

- a. lower b. outer c. higher

5. The floors are covered with carpets. a. spread b. exposed c. decorated

C. Use the following words in sentences.

1. Impressive: خاص، متاثر کن Remarkable: His manners were very impressive.

درج ذیل الفاظ جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔

اس کے انداز بڑے متاثر کن تھے۔

2. Dexterously: مہارت سے actively: He acted dexterously and succeeded.

3. Spacious: کشادہ commodious: Our school is very spacious. اس نے مہارت سے کام کیا اور کامیاب ہوا۔
 4. Humility: انکسار modesty: His humility wins others' hearts. ہمارا اسکول بڑا کشادہ ہے۔
 5. Flamboyant: شوخ، بھڑکیلا elaborate: The design becomes flamboyant with representation of اس کی انکساری دوسروں کے دل جیت لیتی ہے۔
 flowers, fruit and cypresses. پھولوں، پھلوں اور سرو کی موجودگی سے نمونہ اور بھی شوخ بن جاتا ہے۔

درج ذیل مخففات کس کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں؟

D. What do the following abbreviations stand for?

USA: یو ایس اے	United States of America.
UK: یو کے	United Kingdom
UAE: یو اے ای	United Arab Emirates
ICU: آئی سی یو	Intensive Care Unit
MBBS: ایم بی بی ایس	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Ph.D: پی ایچ ڈی	Doctor of Philosophy
M. Phil: ایم فل	Master of Philosophy
PAF: پی اے ایف	Pakistan Air Force.
NADRA: نادرا	National Advanced Database and Registration Authority
UN: یو این	United Nations
ISSB: آئی ایس ایس بی	Inter Services Selection Board
WAPDA: واپڈا	Water and Power Development Authority
PTB: پی ٹی بی	Punjab Textbook Board
MNA: ایم این اے	Member of National Assembly
MPA: ایم پی اے	Member of Provincial Assembly
IMF: آئی ایم ایف	International Monetary Fund
WHO: ورلڈ ہیلتھ آرگنائزیشن (ہو)	World Health Organization
WTO: ورلڈ ٹریڈ آرگنائزیشن	World Trade Organization
UNESCO: یونیسکو	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF: یونی سیف	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Grammar

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POSITION OF ADVERBS (متعلقہ فعل کا مقام)

پہلے مجھے پڑھیے

i. Adverbs of Manner, Place and Time are placed after the intransitive verb or after the object of a transitive verb:

- انداز، مقام اور وقت ظاہر کرنے والے Adverbs فعل لازم کے بعد یا فعل متعدی کے مفعول کے بعد استعمال ہوتے ہیں مثلاً
 1. It is snowing regularly. (Adverb of manner) باقاعدگی سے برفباری ہو رہی ہے۔
 2. I shall go there. (Adverb of place) میں وہاں جاؤں گا۔
 3. He went to Lahore yesterday. (Adverb of time) وہ کل لاہور گیا۔

ii. Adverbs of Frequency are normally placed before the verb or between the helping verb and the Main verb. These Adverbs answer the question "How often?"

کثرت یا تعداد ظاہر کرنے والے Adverbs عام طور پر Verb سے پہلے یا Helping Verb اور Main Verb کے درمیان استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ متعلقہ فعل How Often? سوال کا جواب دیتے ہیں۔ یہ Adverbs درج ذیل ہیں۔

- always, often, never, seldom, rarely, usually, generally, sometimes, frequently etc.
 1. I never tell a lie. 2. She always speaks the truth.
 3. I have never seen a tiger. 4. You have often guided him in studies.
 5. We usually go to China in June.

iii. An adverb is usually placed between a Helping Verb and the Main Verb.

Adverb اکثر امدادی فعل کے بعد اور Main Verb سے پہلے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

1. He will certainly learn the lesson. 2. She is still waiting for you.

iv. When an Adverb modifies an Adjective or another Adverb, it is usually placed before it.

جب کوئی Adverb کسی Adjective یا کسی اور Adverb کا وصف بیان کرے تو یہ عموماً اس سے قبل استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

1. This is a very interesting book.
2. He is quite happy.
3. She is a rather lazy girl.
4. I solved only two sums.
5. Do not run so fast.

v. The Adverb "ENOUGH" is always placed after the word it modifies.

متعلق فعل Enough ہمیشہ اس لفظ کے بعد استعمال ہوتا ہے جس کا یہ وصف بیان کرے۔

1. He was kind enough to help me.
2. He is bold enough to accept the challenge.
3. We are young enough to work hard.

اس نے کمال مہربانی سے میری مدد کی۔
اس نے کمال بہادری سے چیلنج قبول کیا۔
تم اتنے جوان ہو کہ محنت کر سکتے ہو۔

vi. When an Adverb emphasises the whole sentence or asks question, it is used in the beginning of the sentence.

جب کوئی Adverb پورے جملے پر زور دے یا سوال پوچھے تو یہ جملے کے شروع میں استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

1. Fortunately, he passed.
2. Unfortunately, she failed.
3. Down came a brick.
4. Where are you going?

خوش قسمتی سے وہ پاس ہو گیا۔
بد قسمتی سے وہ ناکام ہو گیا۔
ایک اینٹ نیچے کو آئی۔
تم کہاں جا رہے ہو؟

vii. When there are two or more Adverbs after a verb, the normal order is:

1. Manner 2. Place 3. Time (MPT)

جب فعل کے بعد دو یا دو سے زیادہ Adverbs ہوں تو عام ترتیب یہ ہوتی ہے۔ 1. انداز 2. مقام 3. وقت

1. Ahmad sang sweetly in the class yesterday.
2. He studied hard at school last year.
3. I shall go there early.

M P T
M P T
P T

Position of Adverbs: متعلق فعل کا مقام

A. Place the adverbs at appropriate positions.

1. She comes here. (often) Ans. She often comes here.
2. He goes to Lahore. (sometimes) Ans. Sometimes, he goes to Lahore.
3. The teacher was late. (hardly ever) Ans. The teacher was hardly ever late.
4. We are tired by the end of the day. (usually) Ans. We are usually tired by the end of the day.
5. I have posted a letter to them. (just) Ans. I have just posted a letter to them.
6. He did his work. (carefully) Ans. He did his work carefully.

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DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Adverbs کے تقابلی کے تین درجے

Some Adverbs have three degrees – Positive, Comparative & Superlative.

بعض Adverb کے تین درجے ہوتے ہیں۔

1. Some Adverbs of one syllable take [-er] for comparative [-est] for superlative degree:

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بعض Adverbs کے درجے درجے کے لیے ER تیسرے درجے کے لیے Est استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	faster	fastest	Soon	sooner	soonest
Hard	harder	hardest	Loud	louder	loudest
Late	later	latest, last	Quick	quicker	quickest
Long	longer	longest	Near	nearer	nearest

2. Some Adverbs ending in [-ly] form the comparatives by adding [more] and superlatives by adding [most]:

بعض Adverbs جو LY ختم ہوتے ہیں ان کے ساتھ more اور most استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully	Easily	more easily	most easily
Clearly	more clearly	most clearly	Swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
Loudly	more loudly	most loudly	Skilfully	more skilfully	most skilfully
Quickly	more quickly	most quickly	Wisely	more wisely	most wisely
Rapidly	more rapidly	most rapidly	Exception	early, earlier	earliest

3. Some Adverbs form their Comparative and Superlative degrees irregularly.

بعض Adverb کی دوسری اور تیسری ڈگری بے قاعدہ بنتی ہے۔

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Ill/Badly	worse	worst	Much	more	most
Far	farther, further	farthest, furthest	Well	better	best
Little	less	least			

Degrees of Comparison: قابل کے درجے

Some adverbs, like adjectives also have three degrees of comparison.

Example:

The masjid is so designed that even when it is most crowded, everyone in the masjid can hear and see the Imam.

That's why; the masjid still remains to be one of the most frequented monuments of the world.

B. Complete this table with appropriate adverbs of degree.

مقابلہ Adverbs of degree کے لیے مکمل کریں۔

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative Degree
kept much	kept more	kept most
sang beautifully	sang more beautifully	sang most beautifully
slept little	slept less	slept least
looked good	looked better	looked best
arrived early	arrived earlier	arrived earliest

For detail consult the portion on Grammar

تفصیل کے لئے حصہ گرامر دیکھیں۔

C. Use above degrees of comparison in sentences as given in example.

مثال میں دیے گئے جملوں کی طرح درج بالا درجات کو جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔ مثلاً
They came early this morning. 2. I came earlier. 3. He came earliest of all.

- A. She kept much milk. 2. She kept much more milk 3. She kept most secrecy.
 B. She sang beautifully today. 2. She sang more beautifully.
 3. She sang most beautifully yesterday.
 C. I slept little this night. 2. I slept less last night. 3. I slept least the previous night.
 D. He looked good yesterday. 2. He looked better yesterday. 3. He looked best last year.
 E. They arrived early this morning. 2. She arrived earlier. 3. He came earliest of all.

(For detail, see the part on Grammar

تفصیلات کے لئے ملاحظہ فرمائیں حصہ گرامر

For the Teacher

Help students recognize **varying positions of adverbs in sentences** according to their kinds and importance.

Help them identify and use of **degrees of comparison of adverbs**.

جملے میں متعلق فعل کی اقسام اور اہمیت کے لحاظ سے ان کی پوزیشن پہچاننے میں طلباء کی مدد کریں۔
 Adverbs کے تقابلی درجوں کی شناخت اور استعمال میں ان کی مدد کریں۔

Present Perfect Continuous Tense: فعل حال مکمل جاری

The structure of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense is:

Subject + auxiliary verb + auxiliary verb + main verb
 has / have been base + ing

There are basically two uses for the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. An action that has just stopped or recently stopped

We use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to talk about an **action** that started in the past and stopped recently. There is usually a **result now**.

بنیادی طور پر فعل حال مکمل جاری کے دو استعمال ہیں۔
 کوئی کام جو بس ابھی حال ہی میں رکھا ہو۔
 ایسے عمل کے بارے میں بات کرتے ہوئے ہم فعل حال مکمل جاری استعمال کرتے ہیں جو ماضی میں شروع ہوا اور حال ہی میں رکھا ہو۔ اس کا عام طور پر کوئی نتیجہ ہوتا ہے۔
 مثالیں

Examples

1. I'm tired [now] because I've been running.
2. Why is the grass wet [now]? Has it been raining?
3. You don't understand [now] because you haven't been listening.

2. An action continuing up to now

We use the Present Perfect Continuous Tense to talk about an **action** that started in the past and is continuing **now**. This is often used with **for** or **since**.

ایسا عمل جو اب تک جاری ہو۔
 ایسے عمل کے لئے جو ماضی میں شروع ہوا اور اب تک جاری ہو۔ یہ عام طور پر **for** یا **since** کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

We often use **for** and **since** with Present Perfect Tense. (recent perfect tense)

ہم اکثر فعل حال مکمل جاری کے ساتھ **for** اور **since** استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

We use 'for' to talk about a **period** of time - 5 minutes, 2 weeks, 6 years.

مدت کے لیے ہم **For** استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً پانچ منٹ، دو گھنٹے، چھ سال

We use 'since' to talk about a **point** in past time - 9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday.

ماضی میں مقررہ وقت پر آغاز کام کے لیے ہم **since** استعمال کرتے ہیں مثلاً نو بجے، یکم جنوری، سونوار

Examples

1. I have been reading for 2 hours. [I am still reading now.]
2. We've been studying since 9 o'clock. [We're still studying now.]
3. How long have you been learning English? [You are still learning now.]

مثالیں
 میں دو گھنٹوں سے پڑھ رہا ہوں۔
 ہم نو بجے سے پڑھ رہے ہیں۔
 تم کب سے انگریز پڑھ رہے ہو؟

For detail consult the portion "Correct use of verb" تفصیلات کے لئے عمل کا درست استعمال کے حصہ کا مطالعہ کریں

D. Put for or since in the blanks.

1. I have been studying _____ 3 hours. (For)
2. I have been watching TV _____ 7 pm. (Since)
3. Tara hasn't been feeling well _____ 2 weeks. (For)
4. Tara hasn't been visiting us _____ March. (Since)
5. He has been playing football _____ a long time. (For)
6. He has been living in Bangkok _____ he left school. (Since)

E. Make five sentences using Present Perfect Continuous Tense and convert these sentences into negative and interrogative. فعل حال مکمل جاری کے پانچ جملے بنائیں اور ان کو منفی اور سوالیہ میں تبدیل کریں۔

Affirmative: مثبت

1. Ali has been living in this house since 1970.
2. We have been studying books for two days.
3. The boys have been playing hockey since morning.
4. She has been knitting a sweater for one month.
5. They have been learning their lesson since noon.

Negative: منفی

1. Ali has not been living in this house since 1970.
2. We have not been studying books for two days.
3. The boys have not been playing hockey since morning.
4. She has not been knitting a sweater for one month.
5. They have not been learning their lesson since noon.

Interrogative: سوالیہ

1. Has Ali been living in this house since 1970?
2. Have we been studying books for two days?
3. Have the boys been playing hockey since morning?
4. Has she been knitting a sweater for one month?
5. Have they been learning their lesson since noon?

(For detail, please see the part on Grammar)

(تفصیل کے لئے دیکھیں حصہ گرامر)

Writing Skills: لکھنے کی مہارتیں

A. Write down the summary of the lesson. Focus on the following points.

history of Masjid architecture importance

Sultan Ahmad Masjid is situated in Turkey. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616 during the reign of Ahmad 1. Its construction was started in 1609. Its opening ceremony was held in 1616. It has a spacious forecourt surrounded by vaulted arcade. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court. It is to help the Sultan to lower his head while entering the Masjid to show humility. The lower level of the interior is lined with more than 20,000 tiles in more than 50 tulip designs. The verses from the Holy Qur'an are also written on the walls. It is called Blue Masjid due to blue tiles on the ceiling. It has six minarets. All have balconies in them. It is very important in the Muslim world due to its wonderful design and architecture. It is also one of the wonders of the world. So people go there daily to visit it.

B. Describe in your own words the architecture of any historical place in Pakistan.

پاکستان میں کسی تاریخی مقام کا فن تعمیر اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کریں۔

Ans. The tomb of Jahangir is one of the wonders of the world with regard to architecture. It is constructed with very small bricks. It has four magnificent minarets with balconies. There are coloured designs on the walls. A short life history of the great Mughal emperor is carved on the walls. Verses from the Holy Quran are also carved on the walls. It has magnificent boundary wall. One is impressed to see its construction and design and cannot help praising it.

Oral Communication Skills: روایتی روابط کی مہارتیں

Litter Bug! کترنی کھٹل

Ahmad: Hey! Did you see what that boy did?

Naeem: Yeah! He threw a plastic bag into the street. He doesn't care about our environment. He's a litter bug. اس نے پلاسٹک تھیلا گلی میں پھینک دیا۔ وہ ہمارے ماحول کا خیال نہیں کرتا یہ کترن کھٹل ہے۔ کیا آپ ماحول کا خیال کرتے ہیں؟

Ahmad: Do you care about our environment?

Naeem: Yes, I do. There's too much pollution. Everybody should care about environment. ہاں۔ بہت زیادہ آلودگی ہے۔ ہر شخص کو ماحول کا خیال رکھنا چاہیے۔

Ahmad: I agree. "Hey. Litter bug! Pick up that trash!"

Naeem: Look! He's picking it up! "Thanks for caring about environment!" میں اتفاق کرتا ہوں۔ اے کترن کھٹل اس کوڑے کو اٹھاؤ۔ دیکھو وہ اسے اٹھا رہا ہے۔ ماحول کا خیال کرنے کا شکریہ۔

For the Teacher

Help students make a mind map for summary writing to develop focus of their writing.

Make pairs and give students good practice in presenting the dialogue with proper stress and intonation patterns. تحریر کے مرکزی نقطہ کو بڑھاتے ہوئے سری لکھنے میں طلباء کی ذہنی نقشے کے ذریعے مدد کریں۔ جوڑے بنائیں اور طلباء کو مناسب Stress اور لہجے کے ساتھ مکالمہ پیش کرنے میں مدد کریں۔

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Q.1. Choose the word with correct spellings.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. impressive | empressive | emprissive | imprassive |
| 2. monumint | monumant | monument | monoment |
| 3. embillish | embellesh | imbellish | embellish |
| 4. intarior | interior | enterior | interear |
| 5. tourest | tourist | toorist | tourest |
| 6. attraction | attribution | atraction | ettraction |
| 7. constrected | constructed | constracted | cansructed |
| 8. comprisis | comprises | comprices | camprises |
| 9. hospice | haspice | huspice | hospece |
| 10. archetect | archatect | architect | orchitect |
| 11. cerimony | ceremany | ceremony | ciremony |
| 12. unfortunately | unfartunately | ufortunataly | unfortunatily |
| 13. complation | complition | campletion | completion |
| 14. rejan | raign | roign | reign |
| 15. reflit | reflect | rifect | raflct |
| 16. considered | considared | consedired | cansidered |
| 17. splandour | splenduor | splindour | splendour |
| 18. mejesty | majesty | mijesty | majisty |
| 19. spacious | specious | spocious | spaciuas |
| 20. surounded | surronded | surroundid | sarrounded |
| 21. vaulted | valuted | veulted | vaultad |
| 22. archad | arcade | arcede | arcide |
| 23. ablotion | oblution | ablution | eblution |
| 24. facilities | facilitis | focilities | facileties |
| 25. fountian | fuontain | fountein | fountain |

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26. magnitude	magenitude	megintude	maganitude
27. cuortyard	courtyard	courtyerd	couryard
28. entrence	entrince	intrance	entrance
29. symbolic	simbolic	symbalic	symbolec
30. gasture	gestare	gesture	gestore
31. humilety	humelity	hamility	humility
32. desines	disigns	designs	dosigns
33. flamboynt	flamboyant	flembaynt	flomboynt
34. adorned	adarned	adornad	edorned
35. intredate	intricate	entricate	intricete
36. illuminate	illuminate	eluminate	illuminite
37. elament	element	elemont	eliment
38. situatad	situeted	setuated	satuated
39. balconeys	balcones	balconies	balconys
40. visitors	vesitors	visetors	visitars
41. fraquently	frequantly	frequently	frequentley

Q.2. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

1. Monument means: a. nation b. world c. clan d. memorable
2. Blue tiles embellish its interior. a. look b. carve c. appeal d. decorate
3. Comprise means: a. consist of b. family c. memorable d. work
4. Unfortunately means: a. as good luck b. as a bad luck c. luckily d. goodly
5. It was completed in the reign of Mustafa 1. a. victory b. conquest c. rule d. duration
6. Reflect means: a. call b. show b. invite d. persuade
7. Magnitude means: a. grandeur b. style c. size d. beauty
8. This side was meant for Sultan. a. separate b. local c. fixed d. constructed
9. It was a symbolic gesture: a. call b. token c. bury d. worry
10. humility means: a. modesty b. pride c. vain d. splendour
11. interior means: a. outer b. upper c. lower d. inner part
12. flamboyant means: a. foreign b. native c. brilliant d. diffident
13. adorned means: a. liked b. decorated c. looked d. killed
14. intricate means: a. complicated b. carved c. made d. good
15. pulpit is richly decorated. a. bravely b. boldly c. splendidly d. miserly
16. frequently means: a. repeatedly b. finely c. calmly d. specially

Answers: 1.d 2.d 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.c 9.b 10.b 11.a 12.d 13.c 14.a 15.c 16.a

Q.3. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Sultan Ahmad Masjid constructed?
Ans. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616.
2. When did the construction of the Masjid start?
Ans. Construction of the Masjid started in 1609
3. When was its opening ceremony held?
Ans. Its opening ceremony was held in 1616.
4. In whose reign was it completed?
Ans. It was completed in the reign of Mustafa 1.
5. Which styles does it reflect?
Ans. It reflects the architectural style of both Ottoman Masjid and Byzantine church.

سلطان احمد مسجد کب تعمیر ہوئی؟
یہ 1609 سے 1616 کے درمیان تعمیر ہوئی۔
مسجد کی تعمیر کب شروع ہوئی تھی؟
مسجد کی تعمیر 1609 میں شروع ہوئی۔
اس کی افتتاحی تقریب کب منعقد ہوئی؟
اس کی افتتاحی تقریب 1616 میں ہوئی۔
کس دور میں مکمل ہوئی؟
تعمیل کی اوّل کے دور میں مکمل ہوئی۔
یہ کون سے نمونے منعکس کرتی ہے؟
یہ عثمانی مسجد اور بازنطینی چرچ دونوں کا نمونہ منعکس کرتی ہے۔

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6. What is Blue Masjid considered even today?

Ans. Blue Masjid is considered unique in splendour, majesty and size even today.
نئی مسجد آج بھی شان و شوکت، رعب اور جسامت میں لاطانی خیال کی جاتی ہے۔
اس کا سامنے کا محن کس چیز سے گھرا ہوا ہے؟

7. With which is its forecourt surrounded?

Ans. Its forecourt is surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade.
اس کا سامنے کا محن مسلسل بحرانی بارہوری سے گھرا ہوا ہے۔
لوہے کی بھاری زنجیر کہاں لگتی ہے؟

8. Where does a heavy iron chain hang?

Ans. A heavy iron chain hangs in the upper part of the court entrance on the western side.
مغربی جانب درباری دروازے کے مالائی حصہ میں ایک بھاری آہنی زنجیر لگتی ہے۔

9. How many ceramic tiles in how many designs are used for decoration?

Ans. More than 20,000 hand-made ceramic tiles in more than 50 different tulip designs are at the lower level.
سجاد کے لیے کتنی سرائک ٹائلس کتنے نمونوں میں استعمال کی گئی ہیں؟
نچلے حصہ میں دسی بنی ہوئی 20000 سے زیادہ سرائک ٹائلس بچاس سے زیادہ ٹیولپ نمونوں میں ہیں۔
شاہی کمرے کا ممبر کس چیز سے سجایا ہوا ہے؟

10. With which is the pulpit of the royal room decorated?

Ans. The pulpit of the royal room is decorated with jade and roses.
شاہی کمرے کے ممبر کو نیلے پشم اور گلاب نمائشوں سے آراستہ کیا گیا ہے۔
اس کے مینار کس شکل کے ہیں؟
اس کے مینار پینسل کی شکل کے ہیں۔

11. What type of its minarets are?

Ans. Its minarets are pencil shaped.

12. Why do tourists and Turks gather in the park in the evening?

Ans. Tourists and Turks gather in the park in the evening to hear call to the evening prayers.
شام کو زائرین اور ترک پارک میں کیوں جمع ہو جاتے ہیں؟
شام کو زائرین اور ترک مغرب کی نماز کی آذان سننے کے لئے پارک میں جمع ہو جاتے ہیں۔

13. What has the Masjid not yet lost though much has been lost.

Ans. It has not yet lost the love of its visitors.
اگرچہ بہت کچھ کو چٹکا ہے مگر بھی مسجد نے کیا کچھ نہیں کھویا ہے؟
اس نے اپنے زائرین کی محبت نہیں کھوئی ہے۔

Q.4. Use the following words/phrases/idioms in your own sentences.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---|
| 1 Known as | مشہور | Sultan Ahmad Masjid is known as Blue Masjid.
سلطان احمد مسجد نیلی مسجد کے نام سے جانی جاتی ہے۔ |
| 2 Construction | تعمیر | The construction of Masjid was started in 1609.
مسجد کی تعمیر 1609 میں شروع ہوئی۔ |
| 3 Was held | منعقد ہوئی | The opening ceremony of Blue Masjid was held in 1616.
نئی مسجد کی افتتاحی تقریب 1616 میں منعقد ہوئی۔ |
| 4 Surrounded by | گھری ہوئی | The Masjid is surrounded by a continuous arcade.
مسجد مسلسل راہداری سے گھری ہوئی ہے۔ |
| 5 Both sides | دونوں اطراف سے | The Masjid has ablution facilities on both sides.
مسجد کے دونوں اطراف وضو کرنے کی سہولت ہے۔ |
| 6 Impressive | پراثر | He made an impressive speech.
اس نے پراثر تقریر کی۔ |
| 7 Monument | یادگار | Lahore Fort is a historical monument.
قلعہ لاہور تاریخی یادگار ہے۔ |
| 8 Embellish | منور کرنا | Blue tiles embellish the Masjid.
نیلے ٹائلس مسجد کو سجاتی ہیں۔ |
| 9 Comprise | مشمول ہونا | The house comprises three bedrooms.
گھر تین سونے کے کمروں پر مشتمل ہے۔ |
| 10 Ceremony | تقریب | I went to his wedding ceremony.
میں اس کی شادی کی تقریب میں گیا۔ |
| 11 Successor | جانشین | His successor wasted all wealth.
اس کے جانشین نے تمام دولت ضائع کر دی۔ |
| 12 Reflect | مظہر ہونا | Badshahi Masjid reflects the Muslim architecture.
بادشاہی مسجد مسلمانوں کا فن تعمیر ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ |
| 13 Wonder | عجب | China Wall is a wonder of the world.
دیوار چین دنیا کا عجوبہ ہے۔ |

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- 14 Architecture فن تعمیر Badshahi Masjid reflects the Muslim architecture.
بادشاہی مسجد مسلم فن تعمیر کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔
- 15 Keep in view نظر میں رکھنا While driving, we should keep in view traffic rules.
گاڑی چلاتے ہوئے ہمیں ڈرائیونگ کے اصولوں کا خیال رکھنا چاہئے۔
- 16 Consider غور و خوض کرنا He will consider your offer.
وہ آپ کی پیشکش کا جائزہ لے گا۔
- 17 Unmatched بے مثل The beauty of Taj Mahal is unmatched.
تاج محل کی خوبصورتی بے مثل ہے۔
- 18 Splendour شان و شوکت Splendour of Taj Mahal is matchless.
تاج محل کی شان و شوکت لامتناہی ہے۔
- 19 Majesty شان و شوکت The majesty of Taj Mahal is wonderful.
تاج محل کی شان و شوکت حیران کن ہے۔
- 20 Spacious وسیع Badshahi Masjid has a spacious forecourt.
بادشاہی مسجد کا مکن وسیع ہے۔
- 21 Fountain فوارہ A fountain plays in the Park.
پارک میں فوارہ چل رہا ہوتا ہے۔
- 22 Upper part اوپر والا حصہ A chain hangs in the upper part of the Masjid.
مسجد کے اوپر والے حصے میں ایک زنجیر لٹکتی ہے۔
- 23 To ensure یقینی بنانا Lowering of head ensures humility.
سر جھکانا عاجزی کی علامت ہے۔
- 24 Lower level نیچا حصہ The lower level is lined with ceramic tiles.
نیچے حصہ کو آرائشی ٹائلوں سے سجایا گیا ہے۔
- 25 Adorned with سجایا گیا The upper part is adorned with blue paint.
اوپر والا حصہ نیلے رنگ سے سجایا گیا ہے۔
- 26 Contrast تقابلی This contrast is very good.
یہ تقابلی اچھا ہے۔
- 27 Magnitude سنگینی I could not know the magnitude of the problem.
میں مسئلہ کی سنگینی کو نہ سمجھ سکا۔
- 28 Entrance داخلی دروازہ The entrance of my school is very beautiful
میرے سکول کا داخلی دروازہ بہت خوبصورت ہے۔
- 29 Symbolic علامتی This is a symbolic picture.
یہ علامتی تصویر ہے۔
- 30 Gesture علامت، اشارہ It would be nice gesture to invite him.
اس کو بلا کر ایک اچھی علامت ہے۔
- 31 Covered with ڈھکا ہوا The floors of the Masjid are covered with carpets.
مسجد کے فرش پر قالین بچھے ہوئے ہیں۔
- 32 Finely carved عمدگی سے کندہ کیا ہوا The Mehrib of the Masjid is made of finely carved marble.
مسجد کے محراب کو بڑی عمدگی سے کندہ کے لئے سنگ مرمر سے بنایا گیا ہے۔
- 33 Humility عاجزی A good leader shows humility.
ایک اچھا قائد عاجزی کا اظہار کرتا ہے۔
- 34 Divine تقدیر We must follow Divine will.
ہمیں اللہ کی مرضی پر عمل کرنا چاہئے۔

Q.5. Choose the correct option according to the grammar and fill up the bubble.

گرامر کے لحاظ درست انتخاب کر کے bubble پر کریں۔

- (1) I asked him to come early. The underlined word is:
a. adverb b. infinitive c. gerund d. participle
- (2) She was accused of stealing money. The underlined word is:
a. adjective b. infinitive c. gerund d. participle
- (3) Smoking is injurious to health. The underlined word is:
a. pronoun b. infinitive c. gerund d. participle
- (4) Had he gone to school, he would have learnt the lesson. The sentence is
a. conditional i b. conditional ii c. conditional iii d. none

- (5) She is good at learning English. The underlined word is:
 a. participle b. gerund c. infinitive d. conditional
- (6) The Sultan Ahmad Masjid is one of the most impressive monuments in the world. Underlined word is example of
 (a) adjective (b) noun (c) verb (d) pronoun
- (7) It is also known as the Blue Masjid because of the blue tiles. The underlined word is
 (a) interjection (b) adjective (c) conjunction (d) preposition
- (8) It was constructed between 1609 and 1616, during the rule of Ahmad I. Underlined word is example of
 (a) interjection (b) conjunction (c) pronoun (d) preposition
- (9) Mehmat Aga was appointed in-charge of construction. Underlined word is
 (a) adverb (b) verb (c) noun (d) pronoun
- (10) The Sultan could not see the completion of the masjid in his life. Underlined word is example of
 (a) countable noun (b) uncountable noun (c) collective noun (d) abstract noun
- (11) The last accounts were signed by his successor Mustafa I. Underlined word is:
 (a) noun (b) pronoun (c) verb (d) adverb
- (12) The design of the Blue Masjid attained the best of the two centuries of both Ottoman Masjid and Byzantine church development. The underlined word is
 (a) simple degree (b) positive degree
 (c) superlative degree (d) comparative degree
- (13) Hagia Sophia, a masjid, was also kept in view as a model. Underlined word is
 (a) common noun (b) proper noun (c) material noun (d) abstract noun
- (14) Blue Masjid even today is considered unmatched in splendour, majesty and size. Underlined word is example of
 (a) noun (b) pronoun (c) verb (d) adverb
- (15) The masjid has a spacious forecourt surrounded by a continuous vaulted arcade. Underlined word is example of
 (a) noun (b) pronoun (c) adjective (d) verb
- (16) "The rustling of leaves" is an example of
 (a) simile (b) metaphor (c) personification (d) imagery
- (17) You _____ be punctual
 (a) Ought to (b) should (c) must (d) would
- (18) He gets up early in the morning. Here in is a
 (a) preposition of time (b) preposition of place (c) Preposition of manner (d) preposition of state
- (19) Beside the ungathered rice he lay. The underlined phrase is a/an
 (a) adjective phrase (b) noun phrase (c) preposition phrase (d) adverb phrase
- Ans: 1.b 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.a 6.a 7.c 8.d 9.c 10.a 11.b 12.c 13.b 14.d 15.c 16.d 17.b 18.a 19.c